

studies by stealth are happily past. I have not observed that this wider conception of woman's duty has resulted in making our women unwomanly. It is no doubt true that in certain cases, when women are thrown into public life, and contend with each other for place and power some very unlovely features come to light, which would have remained hidden had they shunned the 'fierce light' that beats upon the aspirant to public applause and influence; but I do not think that these unpleasant phenomena have been created by the enlarged sphere, but rather that the characteristic defects of the sex, if I may venture to hint at their existence—defects which accompany its excellences—are revealed, and perhaps intensified, by the struggle for individual recognition. In any case, I do not think you need to be warned against the vulgar ideal, that success consists in forcing your way into the glare of publicity. What you are aiming at is something much nobler and much more enduring. You desire to develop the latent capacities you possess to the highest excellence of which they are capable; you wish to comprehend this wonderful universe, which, in its minutest parts, as in the harmony and law which bind world to world and system to system, manifest the power and wisdom and goodness of God; your aim is to understand the complicated organism of society, and the principles which govern the historical evolution of states; you are seeking to find out the hidden order and the ultimate basis of nature and of human life; and for all these things you are willing to expend the sweat of your brain, so that you may be more intelligent, and more influential members of the common weal. This is a noble ambition, and one with which every true man will sympathize from his inmost heart. But, I need hardly say that every enlargement of one's sphere brings with it an enlargement of sympathy; and therefore a new sensibility. It is possible to live a useful life without troubling oneself about the wider problems which press, sometimes with terrible force, upon those who are alive to all the pains and sorrows of their fellows; but, once embarked upon the sea of knowledge, we must be prepared to face

the perils and storms of the intellectual life:—its fits of depression, when the heavens seem hung with black, and one can only cling to his faith in the love that is at the heart of things; the painful consciousness of one's own limitations and of the seeming insolubility of the great problems of existence; the sense of frustration in the presence of low ideals in private and public life, and the slow progress towards a higher condition of society:—all these things, I say, we must accept as part of that 'sorrow' which comes from increase of knowledge. But, after all, as Durer indicates, these experiences are not the permanent state of the truth-seeker; they are rather the transient moods, which come upon us when we measure our own meagre attainments by the ideal of perfection. The normal attitude of those who have a single eye to the discovery of truth is one of strenuous effort, and its reward consists in the consciousness that the world of our earlier and more superficial days is steadily growing in depth and meaning. At each step we feel we are penetrating a little deeper into the nature of things, and learning to re-think the embodied thoughts of God. Our very dissatisfaction with what we have attained is a revelation of the infinite significance of what is: it is a 'sorrow' that is hardly distinguishable from joy: at least, it is a 'sorrow' we should be unwilling to barter for all other joys.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

THE A. M. S.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting at the society on March 2nd. A few of the old stand-bys turned up to fill the breach, and a satisfactory meeting was conducted under vice-president Ferguson.

Perhaps the most important business of the evening was the consideration and adoption of the constitution of the inter-collegiate debating association.

The officers of the tennis club were appointed, and are as follows: Hon.-president, Prof. Dyde; president, G. W. Chaplin; vice-president, G. F. Horsey; secretary-treasurer, E. Pense; committee, F. H. Mackie, W. W. MacInnes, L. W. Jones.